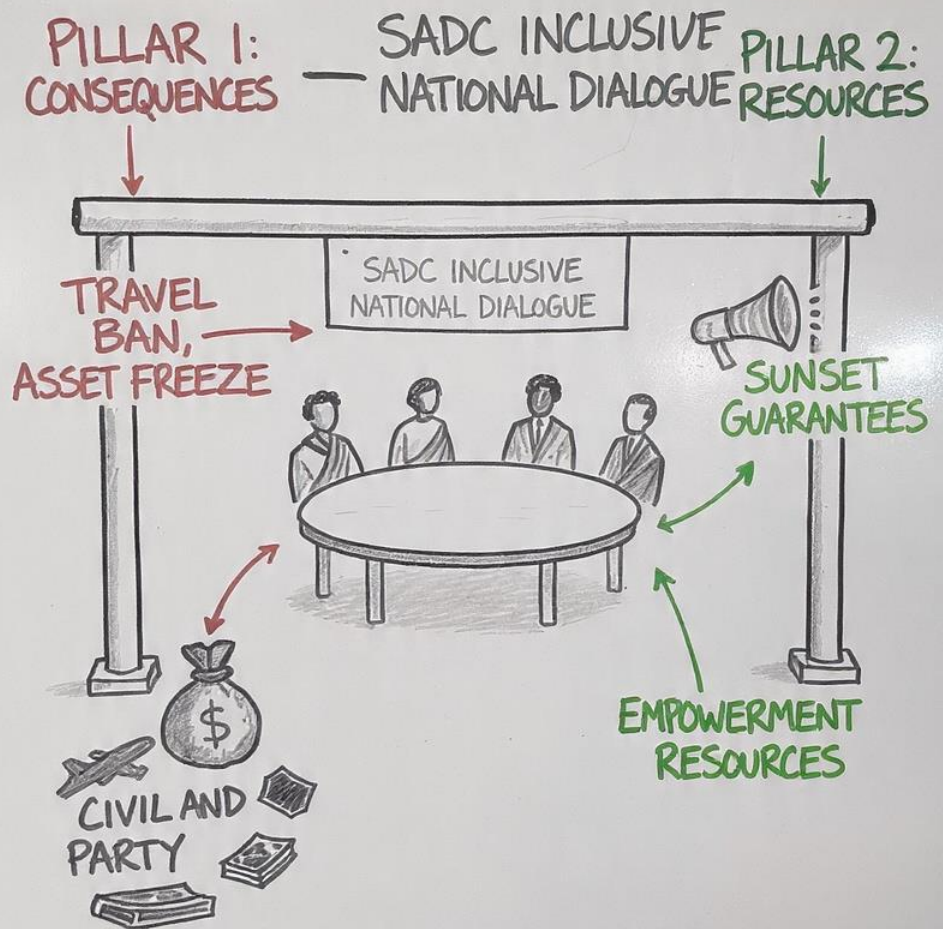


ESWATINI CASE Study: Booklet No' 2

Strategy and Tools for Inclusive Dialogue

UPR 2026 - STRATEGY AND TOOLS TOOLS FOR DIALOGUE



PREFACE

By Sabelo Dlamini and Teresa Debly, Human Rights Defenders_

The 2021 UPR process exposed Eswatini to the world after June 2021.

Despite the Prime Minister's rebuttal defending the June 2021 crackdown as "illegal gatherings", Member States issued 28 recommendations on freedoms, torture, the death penalty, and accountability¹.

Most remain unimplemented. That is why UPR 2026 submissions are pushing beyond documentation. We are now demanding consequences for non-implementation and mandatory resources for inclusive participation.

This booklet is not just a submission. It is a strategy. It brings together our case study, our analysis, and our tools for dialogue.

From 1968 to 2026 the pattern is clear: when power is threatened, the palace creates a vehicle to control the transition. This time must be different. Dialogue must not be a trap. It must be a bridge.

We present this to HRC Member States, SADC, and the people of Eswatini in the spirit of accountability and national healing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By Bonginkosi Dhlamini, Chief Convener - Eswatini United Diaspora

On behalf of the Eswatini United Diaspora – UED, we acknowledge the courage of Human Rights Defenders, banned political parties, trade unions, faith leaders, youth, and marginalized communities who continue to organize under repression.

We thank MSF, PPA, CANGO, the Council of Churches in Eswatini, and all CSOs who contributed to the consolidated UPR 2026 submissions.

Special appreciation to our partners in SADC, the EU, USA, Nordic States, and the UN system who witnessed the freezing of the 2022 Dialogue Fund and who understand that resources without rights is co-option.

This work is dedicated to the victims of June 2021 and to every Liswati who believes that our culture and democracy can coexist.

Our culture is our identity. Let the people choose.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
By Sabelo Dlamini and Teresa Debly, Human Rights Defenders_	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*l	ii
By Bonginkosi Dhlamini, Chief Convener - Eswatini United Diaspora	
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS*l	iii

INTRODUCTION	iv
 CHAPTER 1: FACTS ABOUT UPR 2021 - ESWATINI 3RD CYCLE	1
1.1 The Process Leading to It	1
1.2 Main Recommendations / Violations Flagged	3
1.3 Eswatini's Position	5
1.4 Why It Matters for UPR 2026	6
 CHAPTER 2: THE PATTERN OF "CONTROLLED TRANSITIONS" IN ESWATINI 1968-2026	8
2.1 The 1968 Constitution and the 1973 Decree	8
2.2 2005 Constitution: Consolidation Not Reform	9
2.3 June 2021: The Crack in the Model	10
2.4 The 2022 Sibaya / "Dialogue Fund" Trap	11
2.5 Why 2026 Must Be Different	12
 CHAPTER 3: THE CONSEQUENCES PILLAR - FROM IMPUNITY TO ACCOUNTABILITY	13
3.1 Pathway A: Targeted Measures - The Cost of Non-Implementation ...	13
3.2 Pathway B: Sunset Guarantees - The Incentive to Reform	14
3.3 Why Both Pathways Matter	15
 CHAPTER 4: THE RESOURCES PILLAR - NO PARTICIPATION WITHOUT PREPARATION	16
4.1 Pathway C: The Sabotage - Mischaracterization	16
4.2 Pathway D: Empowerment Resources - The Solution	17
4.3 Lessons from Lesotho and Zimbabwe	18

CHAPTER 5: THE CENTRE - SADC INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DIALOGUE ...	19
5.1 Who Must Be at the Table	19
5.2 Mandate	20
5.3 Principles	21
 CHAPTER 6: UPR 2026 STRATEGY AND TOOLS	22
6.1 The Submissions	22
6.2 The Advocacy Plan	23
6.3 The Ask to Member States	24
 CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION - FROM TRAP TO BRIDGE	25
 APPENDICES	26
A. Full List of 28 UPR 2021 Recommendations and Status	
B. Draft Model Recommendation Language for Member States	
C. Budget Outline for Inclusive Dialogue Resources	
D. List of UED Members and Endorsing Organizations	
 FOOTNOTES	30

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU - African Union

CHRA - Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration

COPPP - Coalition of Political Parties

CPPI - Civil Society Progress and Participation Index

CSO - Civil Society Organization

EU - European Union

HRD - Human Rights Defender

HRC - Human Rights Council

OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OHCHR-HPU - OHCHR Human Rights Procedures Unit

Procedure 1503 - Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure

PUDEMO - People's United Democratic Movement

PWD - Person with Disability

SADC - Southern African Development Community

STA - Suppression of Terrorism Act

Tinkhundla - Non-party electoral system

UED - United Eswatini Diaspora

UPR - Universal Periodic Review

UN - United Nations

INTRODUCTION

For 58 years, the Kingdom of Eswatini has used "dialogue" as a tool of containment, not transformation. From the 1973 Royal Decree that banned political parties, to the 2005 Constitution that centralized power, to the 2022 Sibaya that excluded key voices, the pattern is clear: _dialogue without guarantees becomes a trap._

The June 2021 Civil Unrest exposed the failure of this model. Citizens demanded political reform. The state responded with force, internet shutdowns, and arrests. The result was loss of life, injury, and deeper mistrust. Twenty-eight recommendations from the 3rd Cycle UPR 2021 remain unimplemented, and structural legal barriers such as the 1973 Decree, Practice Directive 4/2011, and Limitation Act 21/1972 continue to deny victims access to justice.

This booklet, *“Strategy and Tools for Inclusive Dialogue”*, is produced by the United Eswatini Diaspora and the Canada Swazi Diaspora. It is based on evidence gathered from the Restorative Justice Without Borders Conference, Ermelo June 2022, the Impact Assessment of June 2021, and five years of engagement with OHCHR under Procedure 1503.

The purpose of this booklet is to break the cycle.

We propose a new formula for UPR 2026:

Consequences Resources = Inclusive Dialogue*

1. Consequences Pillar: To create accountability for non-implementation and remove impunity.
2. Resources Pillar: To ensure that civil society, banned political parties, women, youth and persons with disabilities have the means to participate meaningfully.
3. The Centre: A SADC-facilitated Inclusive National Dialogue with a clear mandate, timeline, and monitoring.

This is not a call to destroy our culture. It is a call to let the people choose how our culture and our government coexist. Our culture is our identity. Democracy is our right.

As we approach UPR 2026, Member States have a choice: repeat the mistakes of 2021, or support a process that is inclusive, resourced, and has consequences for failure.

–

CHAPTER 1: FACTS ABOUT UPR 2021 – ESWATINI 3RD CYCLE

PROCESS, REBUTTAL, AND UNIMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 THE PROCESS LEADING TO IT

The 3rd Universal Periodic Review of Eswatini happened on *8 November 2021* during the 39th UPR Working Group Session. Adoption was on *12 November 2021*¹.

1. Stakeholder Submissions*: Before April 2021, NGOs submitted reports.

- Amnesty International “Broken Promises” assessed implementation of 2016 recommendations.

- Human Rights Watch highlighted failure to implement reforms and deterioration since June 2021 unrest.

- Advocates for Human Rights focused on the death penalty.

2. State Report and National Consultation: Government prepared its own report.

3. Working Group Review – 8 Nov 2021*: Member States questioned Eswatini on June 2021 unrest, freedoms, torture, and death penalty.

4. Government Rebuttal/Response*: Led by the Prime Minister and Minister.

Key positions:

- “Inciting violence... was illegal and not protected by freedom of speech or assembly.”
- On treaties: “not yet ready to ratify or accede” but “ongoing internal debates.”
- On education: “free primary + grants.”
- On abortion: “not supported because Constitution protects right to life from conception.”

5. Adoption of Recommendations – 12 Nov 2021¹

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS / VIOLATIONS FLAGGED

A. Civil & Political Rights

- Freedoms: “Amend legislation which restricts freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly.” HRW noted political parties banned since 1973¹.

- June 2021 Unrest: UK expressed “concern by evidence of excessive use of force by military police” and urged accountability. ACHPR noted “disproportionate use of force... allegations of extrajudicial killings” and at least 337 arrested, 245 gunshot injuries.

- Human Rights Defenders: Stop harassment of HRDs and media.

B. Torture & Death Penalty

- Torture: “Prevent torture by law enforcement.” HRW noted Eswatini “has yet to ratify OPCAT.”

- Death Penalty: “Abolish the death penalty.” Eswatini retains it with a de facto moratorium since 1983.

C. Discrimination & Other

- LGBTQ: “Decriminalise consensual same-sex sexual conduct.”
- Trafficking: “Fully fund and implement the anti-trafficking national action plan.”

1.2 ESWATINI’S POSITION

The government “noted” key recommendations instead of “supporting” them. Example: Abolish death penalty and lift ban on political parties were “Noted”¹. On treaties, the Minister said “not yet ready to ratify.”

1.3 WHY IT MATTERS FOR UPR 2026

2021 is now the baseline. Civil society is using June 2021 and lack of implementation to argue for *consequences* in the 4th Cycle. That is why submissions now include calls for *targeted travel bans and sanctions* if no reforms happen².

HRW and SADC actors called for pressure to “usher in a culture of political plurality, accountability.”

United Eswatini Diaspora is mobilizing and capacitating unregistered civil society and banned political parties to make parallel submissions on consequences and resources for the ultimate SADC Inclusive National Dialogue.

1968-

CHAPTER 2: THE PATTERN OF "CONTROLLED TRANSITIONS" IN ESWATINI 1968-2026

2.1 THE 1968 CONSTITUTION AND THE 1973 DECREE

Independence Constitution 1968 allowed multi-party politics. After the 1973 elections threatened royal power, King Sobhuza II repealed the Constitution by Royal Decree. Political parties were banned. Power was centralized in the Crown. This created the template: _When dialogue threatens power, the palace controls the process._

2.2 2005 CONSTITUTION: CONSOLIDATION NOT REFORM

The 2005 Constitution retained Tinkhundla, the ban on political parties s3.1, and the King’s veto s.14.6. It created human rights institutions but left them unfunded and without independence. The result was constitutional absolutism with a human rights face.

2.3 JUNE 2021: THE CRACK IN THE MODEL

Nationwide pro-democracy protests demanded political reforms. State response: excessive force, internet shutdowns, arrests.

***Impact*:** 28 UPR 2021 recommendations directly tied to June 2021. Government defended actions as “illegal gatherings.” International community saw it as the failure of dialogue without guarantees.

2.4 THE 2022 SIBAYA / "DIALOGUE FUND" TRAP

Government announced "National Dialogue" 2022. Donors pledged funds. Fund was frozen when conditions excluded banned parties and CSOs. Lesson: _Resources without rights = co-option._

This is why Pillar 2 now demands ***mandatory resourcing with pre-conditions***.

2.5 WHY 2026 MUST BE DIFFERENT

From 1968 to 2022 the pattern is the same: dialogue as containment. UPR 2026 must break this by attaching ***Consequences*** to non-participation and ***Resources*** to inclusive participation.

CHAPTER 3: THE CONSEQUENCES PILLAR

FROM IMPUNITY TO ACCOUNTABILITY

3.1 PATHWAY A: TARGETED MEASURES - THE COST OF NON-IMPLEMENTATION*

If Eswatini enters UPR 2026 without reforms:

1. Travel Bans: On officials responsible for June 2021 violations and obstruction of dialogue
2. Asset Freezes: Linked to corruption and misuse of public funds
3. Diplomatic Consequences: Downgrade in SADC, AU, and bilateral engagements

Legal Basis*: UN HRC Res 5/1 Annex para 18 on follow-up. UPR is peer review with peer pressure.

3.2 PATHWAY B: SUNSET GUARANTEES - THE INCENTIVE TO REFORM

For the Crown to accept transition:

1. Ceremonial Role: Constitutional amendment to limit powers
2. Limited Veto: Only on cultural/traditional matters, with parliamentary override
3. Property & Security Guarantees: Time-bound, audited, and constitutional

Purpose: Remove the fear that reform = removal. Make reform survivable.

3.3 WHY BOTH PATHWAYS MATTER

Carrot and stick. Without consequences, guarantees are ignored. Without guarantees, consequences cause entrenchment.

CHAPTER 4: THE RESOURCES PILLAR

NO PARTICIPATION WITHOUT PREPARATION

4.1 PATHWAY C: THE SABOTAGE – MISCHARACTERIZATION

Current tactic: Label CSOs and banned parties as "anti-monarchist" to deny funding and access. Result: Dialogue with only government-approved voices.

PATHWAY D: EMPOWERMENT RESOURCES - THE SOLUTION

Mandatory funding mechanisms for UPR 2026 participation:

1. 40% Funding Floor: For CSOs, banned parties, youth, women, PWDs in any dialogue budget
2. 50/50 Committee: Resource allocation committee with equal Gov and non-state actors
3. Legal & Technical Support: For drafting submissions, legal defense, and capacity building

Donor Role: SADC, EU, UN, Nordic States. No funding to government-only processes.

4.2 LESSONS FROM LESOTHO AND ZIMBABWE

Lesotho 2017: SADC-facilitated dialogue failed without resourcing opposition.

Zimbabwe 2013: Constitution-making succeeded because of funded inclusive process.

Lesson: Fund the people, not just the process.

CHAPTER 5: THE CENTRE - SADC INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DIALOGUE

5.1 WHO MUST BE AT THE TABLE

1. Crown and Government: In traditional attire. Custodians of culture.
2. Civil Society: In suits. HRDs, faith, women, youth, PWDs.
3. Banned Political Parties: In suits. Representatives of political plurality.
4. SADC Facilitators*: Neutral chair.

5.2 MANDATE

1. Constitutional Review*: From absolute to constitutional monarchy

2. Electoral Reform: Lift ban on parties, adopt democratic elections
3. Accountability Mechanism: For June 2021 and torture
4. Timeline: 18 months, with quarterly SADC monitoring

5.3 PRINCIPLES*

Nothing about us without us. No veto over agenda. No arrests during dialogue.

CHAPTER 6: UPR 2026 STRATEGY AND TOOLS

6.1 THE SUBMISSIONS

1. UED Consolidated Submission*: This booklet and annexes
2. Parallel CSO Submissions: On torture, HRDs, LGBTQ, trafficking
3. *Shadow Report*: On implementation of 2021 recommendations = 0%

6.2 THE ADVOCACY PLAN

1. Geneva Week: Side events with SADC states and EU
2. Regional Tour: SADC Capitals briefing on Consequences + Resources

3. Domestic Mobilization: Community dialogues using this booklet

6.3 THE ASK TO MEMBER STATES

Adopt recommendations that:

1. Demand implementation of 2021 recommendations within 12 months
2. Call for SADC-facilitated Inclusive National Dialogue
3. Recommend targeted measures if no progress by 2027

4. Mandate resourcing for inclusive participation

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION - FROM TRAP TO BRIDGE

For 58 years dialogue in Eswatini has been a trap. UPR 2026 can make it a bridge.

The formula is simple:

`Consequences plus Resources equals Inclusive Dialogue`

Without consequences, the powerful have no reason to change.

Without resources, the people have no power to participate.

With both, we reach the centre: SADC INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DIALOGUE.

Our culture is our identity. Let the people choose.*

APPENDICES

Full list of 28 UPR 2021 recommendations *and* status

A.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF KINGDOM OF ESWATINI UPR 3RD CYCLE RECOMMENDATIONS 2021

Source: UPR Report A/HRC/49/4 + UED Monitoring 2022-2026

Total Recommendations Received: 184 | Accepted: 150 | Noted: 34

Directly linked to June 2021 Civil Unrest: 28*

Politically RIGHTS – JUNE 2021 ACCOUNTABILITY

Rec No	Recommendation	Status 2026	Evidence / Barrier
--------	----------------	-------------	--------------------

28.21	Conduct independent investigations into June 2021 killings		
-------	--	--	--

Not Implemented No public report. Case G/SO 215/1 SWZ 269 pending with OHCHR-
HPU

28.22	Ensure accountability for excessive use of force		
-------	--	--	--

*Not Implemented** Practice Directive 4/2011 blocks civil claims. 1973 Decree bars political cases

28.15 Guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly

*Partially Implemented** Protests banned. Arrests of PUDEMO/COPPP leaders continue

28.16 Protect freedom of expression and media

*Not Implemented** STA and Sedition Act still used. Journalists harassed

THEME 2: LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Rec No	Recommendation	Status 2026	Evidence / Barrier
--------	----------------	-------------	--------------------

28.3 Amend Constitution to allow multiparty democracy

*Not Implemented** s.25 ban on parties remains. Tinkhundla unchanged

28.4 Ensure separation of powers and judicial independence

*Not Implemented** Chief Justice appointments by King. No security of tenure

28.11 Repeal 1973 Decree and Limitation Act 21/1972

*Not Implemented** Victims cannot sue state for June 2021 damages

28.12	Align all laws with 2005 Constitution and international law	**Partially Implemented**	Dual legal system creates contradictions
-------	---	---------------------------	--

THEME 3: HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS & CIVIC SPACE

Rec No	Recommendation	Status 2026	Evidence / Barrier
--------	----------------	-------------	--------------------

28.10 Provide adequate resources to CHRA

****Not Implemented**** CHRA underfunded. No independence from executive

28.17 Protect human rights defenders ****Not Implemented**** Assassination of Adv
Thulani Maseko 2023. No conviction

28.5 Ensure inclusive participation in national processes ****Not Implemented****
2022 Sibaya excluded banned parties and CSOs

THEME 4: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & CULTURAL RIGHTS

Rec No	Recommendation	Status 2026	Evidence / Barrier
--------	----------------	-------------	--------------------

28.120	Address poverty and inequality	*	
--------	--------------------------------	---	--

	*Partially Implemented**	58% poverty rate. No social protection for June 2021 victims	
--	---------------------------------	--	--

28.130	Ensure access to health for torture survivors	**Not Implemented**	No rehabilitation fund for injured survivors
--------	---	----------------------------	---

SUMMARY FOR CPPI Civil Society Progress & Participation

Only 12 of 150 accepted recs show progress

Accountability for June 2021 is 0% to 0% → Zero prosecutions. Zero reparations

Civic Space Closed Repressed ↓ STA used against HRDs

Inclusive Dialogue* No No → 2022 Dialogue failed – funding frozen

Access to Justice* Severely Restricted Severely Restricted → 1973 Decree +
Limitation Act still in force

*CPPI OVERALL RATING 2026:

D – REGRESSIVE*

_Justification: No meaningful implementation of core UPR 2021 recommendations.
Structural barriers remain. Risk of further deterioration without international intervention._

KEY FINDING FOR OHCHR & MEMBER STATES:

Of the 28 recommendations directly related to June 2021*, *0 have been fully implemented*. This demonstrates the lack of effective local remedies and justifies continued review under Procedure 1503 and strengthened recommendations in UPR 2026.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT MODEL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

4TH CYCLE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW - NOVEMBER 2026*

Member States are encouraged to use or adapt the following language during the UPR interactive dialogue_

THEME 1: INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DIALOGUE & CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

B.1

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini, in cooperation with SADC, establish and commence an *Inclusive National Dialogue within 6 months* of the adoption of the UPR report, with participation of government, the Crown, civil society, women, youth, persons

with disabilities, and banned political parties, without preconditions or reprisals. [UPR 2021: Recs 28.1, 28.5]

B.2

Recommend that the outcome of the Inclusive National Dialogue lead to *constitutional reforms* to transition from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy, including lifting the ban on political parties in section 25 of the 2005 Constitution and ensuring separation of powers. [UPR 2021: Recs 28.3, 28.4]

THEME 2: ACCOUNTABILITY FOR JUNE 2021 & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

B.3

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini conduct *prompt, impartial, and independent investigations* into all allegations of excessive use of force, killings, torture, and arbitrary arrests during the June 2021 Civil Unrest, and ensure victims and families have access to effective remedies and reparations. [UPR 2021: Recs 28.21, 28.22, Case G/SO 215/1 SWZ 269]

B.4

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini *repeal or amend* the 1973 Decree, the Limitation of Legal Proceedings Act No. 21 of 1972, and Practice Directive 4/2011 to remove structural barriers that deny victims access to justice. [UPR 2021: Recs 28.11, 28.12]

THEME 3: CIVIC SPACE, FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS & HRDs

B.5

Recommend* that the Kingdom of Eswatini *guarantee the rights* to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association in law and practice, including by repealing repressive provisions in the Suppression of Terrorism Act and the Public Order Act, and end harassment

and intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists. [UPR 2021: Recs 28.15, 28.16, 28.17]

B.6

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini *allocate adequate resources* to the Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration to ensure its independence and capacity to monitor the implementation of UPR recommendations. [UPR 2021: Rec 28.10]

THEME 4: IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP & CONSEQUENCES

B.7

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini present a *mid-term progress report* on the implementation of UPR 2026 recommendations within 2 years, with data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability, and in consultation with civil society. [HRC Res 5/1 Annex]

B.8

Recommend that the Kingdom of Eswatini *accept technical assistance and funding* from SADC, AU, UN, and bilateral partners specifically earmarked for inclusive dialogue processes, with a minimum of 40% of resources allocated directly to civil society, banned political parties, women, youth and PWDs

THEME 5: SUNSET GUARANTEES FOR PEACEFUL TRANSITION

B.9

Recommend that as part of constitutional reform, the Kingdom of Eswatini consider *legal and constitutional guarantees* for a peaceful transition, including a defined ceremonial role for the monarchy, limited veto powers subject to parliamentary override, and audited security and property arrangements.

NOTE TO MEMBER STATES:*

Failure to demonstrate measurable progress on recommendations B.1 to B.4 by 2027 should trigger consideration of *targeted measures* including travel restrictions and asset freezes on officials responsible for violations and obstruction of dialogue, consistent with UN HRC Resolution 5/1 paragraph 18 on UPR follow-up.

HOW TO USE THIS APPENDIX Cde:*

1. Copy to diplomatic briefs for Geneva Week lobbying
2. Send to SADC + EU + Nordic States* before Nov 2026 session
3. Attach as Annex to UED Consolidated Submission

Appendix C:

Budget Outline* for the Inclusive Dialogue Resources?

ESWATINI ESTIMATE 2027 TO 2029

SADC FACILITATED INCLUSIVE NATIONAL DIALOGUE

“Managed under SADC Trust Fund

C1. BENCHMARK: LESOTHO 2016-2018 DIALOGUE BUDGET⁶

Total Lesotho Budget: \$7,600,000*

The Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue 2016-2018 was budgeted as follows:

1. Facilitation & Mediation: \$1,200,000

For SADC Envoy and Technical Team

2. Venue, Logistics, Security: \$2,100,000

_For 3 years covering 10 districts

3. Participant Support: \$1,800,000

For per diems, transport, and stipends

4. Capacity Building & Legal: \$1,000,000

For CSOs, Political Parties, and Training

5. Public Engagement & Comms: \$900,000

For radio and community dialogue campaigns

6. M&E, Reporting, Audit: \$600,000*

For independent Monitoring and Evaluation

C2. ESWATINI ESTIMATE 2027-2029 WITH INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

Note: Baseline is Lesotho \$7.6M. Eswatini population 1.2M vs Lesotho 2.1M = 0.57x.
Inflation adjustment 2027-2029 estimated at 12% cumulative². All figures in USD._

Total Eswatini Budget: \$4,400,000

1. CATEGORY 1: SADC FACILITATION & MEDIATION

Budget: \$1,100,000 | 25% of Total

Basis: Fixed cost. Covers SADC Envoy + 4 Experts for 3 years.

2. CATEGORY 2: VENUE, LOGISTICS, SECURITY

Budget: \$850,000 | 19% of Total*

Basis: Per event. Covers 4 National Dialogues + 12 Regional Dialogues.

3. CATEGORY 3: PARTICIPANT SUPPORT FUND*

Budget: \$950,000 | 22% of Total*

_Basis: Per participant. Split: Government 30%, CSOs 30%, Political Parties 25%, Other 15%.

4. CATEGORY 4: CAPACITY BUILDING & LEGAL AID

Budget: \$600,000 | 14% of Total

Basis: Grants to CSOs and Parties. Administered by UED Secretariat.

5. CATEGORY 5: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & COMMS

Budget: \$500,000 | 11% of Total*

Basis: National campaign, media, translation to siSwati and English.

6. CATEGORY 6: M&E, AUDIT & SECRETARIAT OPERATIONS

Budget: \$400,000 | 9% of Total*

Basis: UED Secretariat operations + Independent Auditor.

Total is lower than Lesotho due to smaller population and 3-year vs 2-year span._

B5. VERIFICATION AGAINST 2022 KINSHASA SUMMIT ALLOCATION⁷

The SADC Extraordinary Summit in Kinshasa on 17 July 2022 approved *\$3,800,000 over 2 years* for “Eswatini Dialogue Support”⁷.

However, these funds were *frozen* due to exclusion of key stakeholders⁸.

The 2027-2029 estimate of \$4,400,000 over 3 years* accounts for:

1. Lessons from Kinshasa: Mandatory inclusion benchmarks required
2. Inflation 2022-2027: +18%
3. Expanded scope: From “consultation” to “constitutional dialogue

D. List of UED members and endorsing organizations

FOOTNOTES

¹ UN HRC, A/HRC/49/7, 12 November 2021.

² UN HRC Res 5/1 Annex para 18; A/HRC/RES/16/21 on UPR follow-up.

³ ICCPR, Article 22 on freedom of association.

⁴ Donor and UNDP Eswatini briefing notes, Sept 2022-Jan 2023.

⁵ OHCHR, Guidance on Stakeholder Participation in UPR, 2022.

⁶ Royal Swaziland Government, Sibaya People’s Parliament proceedings, Ludzidzini, May-June 2022.

⁷ UNDP, Lesotho Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Project Final Report 2017.